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SUBJECT Gdansk Polytechnic Institute

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REFERENCES:

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The Gdansk Polytechnic Institute (Politechnika Gdanska), located in the area bordered by Rokossowski and Traugutt Streets in Gdansk-Wrzeszcz (See Annex A), offered to both men and women instruction and practical training on a university level. The Institute had been founded in about 1910. During the German occupation from 1939 to 1945 it had been known as the Higher Technical School in Danzig (Hochtechnische Schule in Danzig). The Institute was under the direction of the Ministry of Higher Education (Ministerstwo Szkol Wyzszych). For personalities at the Institute [redacted] 50X1

2. From 1946 to 1950 students were admitted to the Institute upon successful completion of the Intermediate School (Gimnazium), presentation of their diploma (matura), and upon passing an examination given by the Institute in several academic subjects. The purpose of this entrance examination was to establish the general fitness and maturity of the student for specialization in one of the technical fields. But even before 1950, as the Communist regime began to stabilize itself in the country, the old system of admission to the Institute was gradually altered; selection of students became based not only on academic proficiency, but also on ideological attitude and social origin. As the number of applicants always exceeded the quota, preference began to be given to students of peasant and worker origins. Even recently, however, in the case of students with excellent scholastic records, ideological attitude and social origin were sometimes ignored.

3. According to the Six Year Educational Plan (1949 - 1955), the admission of students to the Institute was to depend on the entrance examination, to which only candidates who had been approved by a special selection committee were admitted. Special regulations of the Ministry of Higher Education established the priority to be given to candidates of various social origins and ideological attitudes. Priority was to be given to students of peasant or worker origins. The final decision

for admission came thereby to depend neither on the judgment of the Institute's academic staff nor on the results of the entrance examination, but mainly on the applicant's political orthodoxy. Entrance examinations were held in September. Generally they consisted of the following subjects: mathematics, physics, chemistry, and Polish economy (which included Polish and world history, Marxism, and Leninism). Examinations were both oral and written; the orals were held before a committee of professors in the respective subjects, a social agent (czynnik spoleczny), and a trusted member of the CP. The written examination lasted four hours, the oral not longer than two hours.

4. The Polytechnic Institute had the following faculties or departments:

   a. Department of Electricity (Wydzial elektryczny)

   b. Department of Communications (Wydzial komunikacji), including both telecommunications and radio

   c. Department of Mechanics (Wydzial mechaniczny)

   d. Department of Ship Construction (Wydzial budowy okretow)

   e. Department of Land Engineering (Wydzial inzynerii ladowej)

   f. Department of Water Engineering (Wydzial inzynerii wodnej)

   g. Department of Chemistry (Wydzial chemiczny)

   h. Department of Architecture (Wydzial architektury)

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   a. The diploma first class (diploma stopnia pierwszego), which conferred the degree of Engineer after four years of successful studies.

   b. The diploma second class (diploma stopnia drugiego), which conferred the degree of Magister of Technical Sciences after 5½ years of studies. Candidates for the Magister degree were selected by the Dean's Office (Dziekanat) on the basis of good scholarship but with emphasis on the student's ideological attitude and social origins. About 30% of the graduate engineers were admitted to candidacy for the Magister degree.

6. Students attended lectures and laboratory exercises 40 hours per week. In addition, eight hours per week were devoted to practical and theoretical instruction in military science.

7. There was a shortage of Polish textbooks. Many texts were mimeographed copies of lectures given by the professors. The Institute's library was not well stocked with Polish books; it had many books, however, in Russian, German, French, and English. [redacted] the following books used in the Polytechnic Institute, published by the State Publishing House of School Textbooks (Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Podrecznikow Szkolnych) or by other government publishing agencies: 50X1

Title	Author
a. Mathematical Analysis (Analiza matematyczna) (3 vols.)	Dr. POGORZELSKI
b. Differential and Integral Calculus (Rachunek rozniczkowy i calkowy)	Dr. LEJA
c. Technical Mechanics (Mechanika techniczna) (3 vols.)	Dr. NALESZKIEWICZ
d. Physics (Fizyka)	Dr. ADAMCZEWSKI
e. Physics (Fizyka)	Dr. PIEKARA
f. Contemporary Physics (Fizyka wspolczesna)	Dr. ADAMCZEWSKI
g. Stereomechanics (Stereomechanika-wytrzymalosc materialow maszynowych) (3 vols.)	Dr. HUBER
h. Technical Thermodynamics (Termodynamika techniczna)	Dr. STEFANOWSKI
i. Refrigeration (Chlodnictwo)	Dr. STEFANOWSKI
j. Study and Testing of Materials (Materialoznanstwo)	Mgr. Inz. SIENKOWSKI
k. Technology (Technologia)	Mgr. Inz. DREHER
l. Soldering (Spawalnictwo)	Mgr. Inz. DREHER
m. Machine Parts (Czesci maszyn) (3 vols.)	Dr. MOSZYNSKI
n. Ship Architecture (Architektura okretu)	Mgr. Inz. POTYRALA
o. The Mechanic, A Technical Guide (Mechanik, poradnik techniczny (6 vols.)	Edited by a group of professors
p. Inorganic Chemistry (Chemia nieorganiczna)	Prof. TOLLOCZKA

8. Outstanding graduates who were considered ideologically reliable, (i.e., members of the CP) were selected by the Dean's Office upon recommendation of the CP unit and approval by the Ministry of Higher Education for advanced studies in the USSR. They were then sent to study in Leningrad, Moscow, or Odessa. Successful students obtained their doctor's degrees in technical sciences. [redacted] several graduates had been sent to the USSR in 1951. 50X1

9. The number of students to be admitted to any of the departments of the Polytechnic Institute was regulated by the Ministry of Higher Education according to the Six Year Educational Plan; quotas varied from year to year. [redacted] there were altogether about 4,000 students at the Polytechnic Institute; about 10% were women and the rest men. On the average, about 100 - 150 students were admitted in each of the departments. Women were most numerous in the department of chemistry (about 50%) and in the department of architecture (about 40%). In the department of ship construction, about 100 - 150 students were admitted in the 1951 - 1952 school year, although there had been more than 250 applicants. In 1952, 50 students in the department of ship construction received their Magister degrees, and in the entire Polytechnic Institute about 300 students altogether received the Magister degree; about 500 received the Engineer's degree. About 20% of all students admitted in 1952 failed to finish the course of studies. 50X1

10. Graduates of the Institute's department of ship construction customarily obtained employment in the Polish Navy, Merchant Marine, shipyards, or fishing industry.

11. Upon their admission to the Institute, students were subjected to study discipline (disciplina nauki); this consisted of attending classes and laboratory exercises, carrying out study assignments, and other scholastic duties. Those who failed in maintaining the discipline were expelled.

12. In accordance with the provisions of the Six Year Educational Plan, graduates of the Institute were obliged to work in an institution or enterprise to which they were assigned by the Ministry controlling the industries in which the student had specialized. Graduates were obliged to remain three years at the post assigned to them. Those who tried to evade this duty were punished by fines or arrest.

13. Studies in military science were introduced during the academic year 1949 - 1950. Instruction was theoretical and practical (eight hours per week). This instruction was compulsory for all students. Students were obliged to spend one month of their vacation in field training at a military camp.

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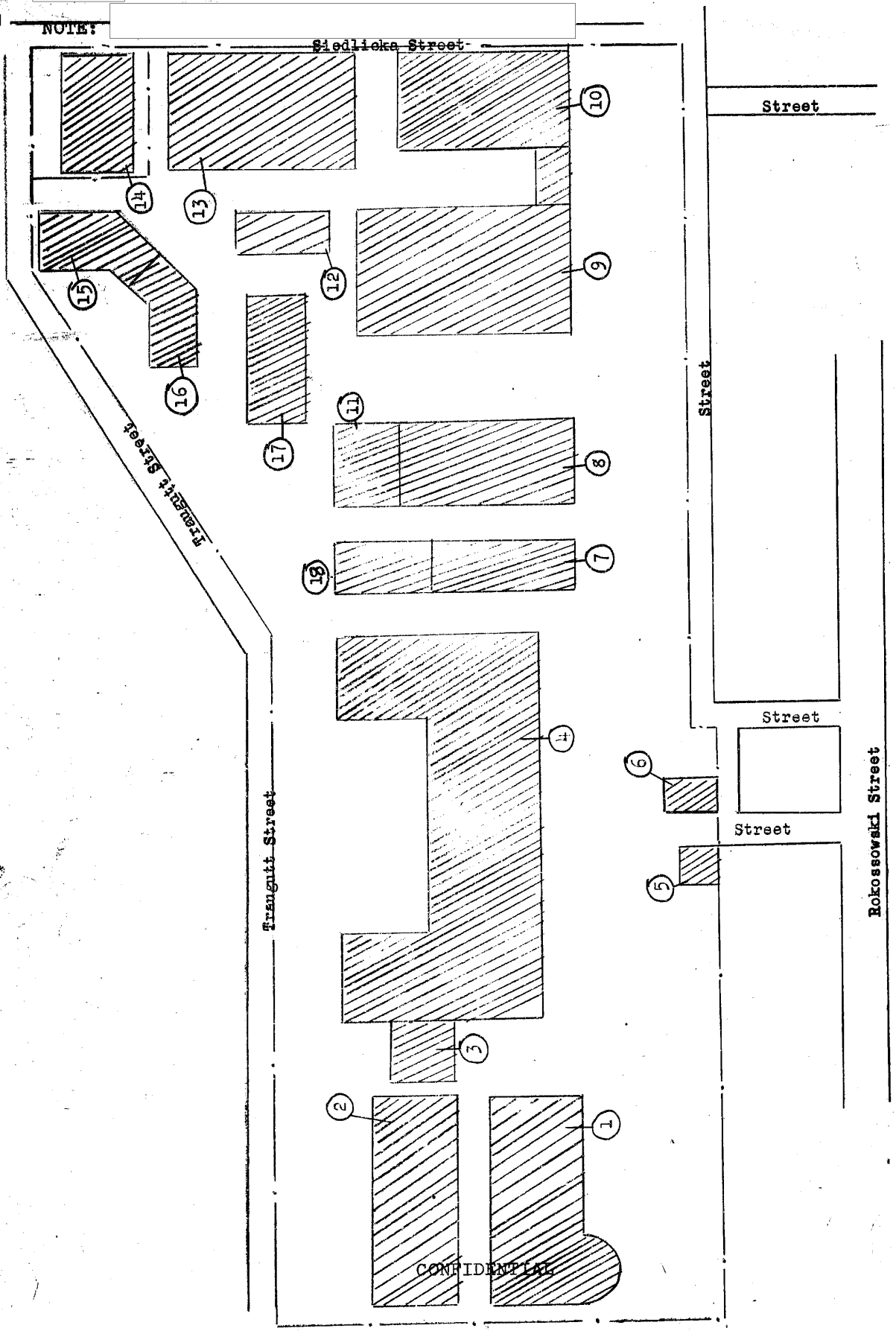
Sketch of the Polytechnic Institute in Gdansk

ANNEX A:

Sketch of the Polytechnic Institute in Gdansk

NOTE:



ANNEX A (CONT'D)

Legend

Pt. # 1. Chemistry Institute.

2. Chemistry Institute: a new building.

3. Physics Laboratory and Lecture Room (Auditorium Maximum).

4. Central Building: dean's office, library, rector's office, lecture rooms, and other offices.

5. Porter's Building.

6. Institute's Office of ZMP: also secretariat of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR).

7. Hydrology Institute.

8. Electricity Institute.

9. Thermodynamics Institute: with laboratory for machine-engine room.

10. Thermodynamics Institute: engine room (a new building).

11. Telecommunications Institute: a new building.

12. Garages.

13. Institute of Land Engineering: a new building.

14. Academic House: center for student organizations.

15. Laboratory: for testing the endurance of machine materials.

16. Laboratory: research with reinforced concrete.

17. Automobile Institute.

18. Aerodynamics Laboratory.